

approximately \$3.1 billion." The ITC's main source for this conclusion was its own 1991 study that found the 1989 cost to the economy of the Jones Act ranged from \$3.6 billion to \$9.8 billion.

The ITC staff developed these estimates by figuring the difference between U.S. and world shipping rates, and saying the higher U.S. costs are a sort of "tariff" charged to shippers using Jones Act vessels.

But the flaw in the ITC's analysis is that it took the rates charged by foreign-flag operators using "flag of convenience" registry in countries such as Panama, Liberia or the Bahamas. Those nations have either nonexistent or very low rates of taxation and regulation.

The ITC then concluded that shippers could obtain world-rate savings in the waterborne domestic commerce of the United States by allowing in competitors who are free of the burdens of U.S. taxation and regulation, and who could compete with land and air modes of transportation that are subject to U.S. regulation and taxation. That premise is, of course, fatally flawed as a matter of law and policy.

The ITC doesn't understand the difference between importing shoes and importing transportation services. With shoes, the producer's costs, including associated tax and regulatory burdens, are incurred in the exporting state.

With most services, the producer's costs, including associated tax and regulatory burdens, are incurred in the importing state. But the reform coalition wants to change that with respect to domestic maritime transportation, and preserve the law of the flag of registry.

The reason is simple: If U.S. tax and regulatory costs were extended to all competitors in domestic trades, whether U.S. or foreign flag, then the savings to shippers from repealing the Jones Act would range from \$0 to nearly \$0—setting aside the separate cost of building vessels in U.S. yards.

There's not much fuel for reform there.●

#### TRIBUTE TO RICHARD MORGAN ON BEING NAMED THE CENTER OSSISPEE CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Richard Morgan, chief of police of Ossipee, NH, on being named the Center Ossipee's Citizen of the Year. I commend his outstanding community involvement, and congratulate him on this well-deserved honor.

Richard's commitment to his community is outstanding. He volunteers as a community member of the Domestic Violence Committee, as a moderator for the Central Ossipee's Fire Precinct, and as a community member on the board for Lakeview Neurorehabilitation Center. Richard also volunteered to chair the annual Ossipee Old Home Week. He is a Carroll County representative to executive board of New Hampshire Association Chiefs of Police, and president of the Carroll County Chiefs of Police.

Many know Richard as always willing to take responsibility, whether to chair the Ossipee Rescue Advisory Board, help organize and run the first annual winter carnival, or organize the annual fishing derby, and Safe Haven Homes for kids in town. Whatever he commits to, he always does the job well.

Richard has dedicated his time, talent, and energy to serving the residents of Ossipee in an exemplary way.

As a fellow Carroll County resident, I am proud to honor Richard Morgan's outstanding community commitment which is so important to the future and prosperity of Center Ossipee. We are indeed indebted to him for his efforts. Congratulations to Richard on this distinguished recognition. I am honored to represent him in the U.S. Senate.●

#### JACK THOMPSON

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a constituent, a friend, a leader, and a great American. Jack Thompson recently retired from the Monroe Auto Equipment Co. in Michigan after a long and legendary career that is the embodiment of the American dream.

Jack started working at Ford Motor Co. in 1957. He later rose from the factory floor to lead a billion-dollar automotive supply company. Along the way, Jack demonstrated what it is to be not only a great leader, but a great human being. Jack's respect for the people working the floor drove his manufacturing philosophy throughout his career. His experiences gave him a lifelong respect and admiration for these workers, who are the keystone of success for any company.

Jack never measured success by a better title, a bigger office, or higher profits. Jack's success was measured by the success of his workers, whom he continuously cheered on and challenged. He has always been his workers' biggest champion. A telling example of Jack's leadership qualities came in 1986 when Jack received the Monroe Management Club's first Manager of the Year Award. Voted by Jack's subordinates, peers, and superiors, the award recognized his excellence in not only what he accomplished, but also how he accomplished it.

Twenty years ago, Jack put together a 10-point operating philosophy that he used and taught others. The first point on that list says a lot about how Jack approached business and life. It simply said, "be completely honest." That's just one of the qualities that have made Jack a shining example to his workers, friends, and neighbors.

I know my Senate colleagues join me in honoring Jack Thompson on his outstanding career.●

#### MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to make my colleagues aware of an important event taking place in my home city of Detroit, MI—the opening of the new Museum of African-American History. The museum is unique in its size, scope and mission.

Located in Detroit's Cultural Center, the 120,000 square foot Museum of African-American History is the largest museum in the Nation dedicated to

documenting and celebrating the African-American experience. It is led by Kimberley Camp, who was the first African-American gallery director in the history of the Smithsonian Institute. Under Dr. Camp's leadership, the museum is poised to become a destination for tourists and researchers from around the country. The Detroit News recently reported that, "Camp wants every visitor's experience to be personal. Some may be moved by the reality of slave sleeping quarters and pieces of a slave ship. Others may be enchanted by an exhibit on quilting, an African-American tradition. Still others may appreciate an Africa exhibit that opens in June, exploring the continent's diversity."

The museum was designed by prominent Detroit architects Howard Sims and Harold Varner, of Sims-Varner and Associates, Inc. Using contemporary building materials, Mr. Sims and Mr. Varner created a building thoroughly American in design, but with significant accents which evoke African culture and traditions. Two Detroit artists, Richard Bennett and Hubert Massey, created the most striking of these accents. Mr. Bennett's massive African-style masks adorn the facade above the bronze front doors, which he also created. Mr. Massey's terrazzo tile mosaic, "Genealogy," is interwoven with the floor in the rotunda. Crowning the rotunda is a glass and steel dome, the largest dome in southeastern Michigan.

The central display in the museum will be the core exhibition, "Of the people: An African-American experience." This exhibition will use historical artifacts, audio recordings, documents, and three-dimensional displays to take visitors through the totality of the African-American experience, from the first slave ships through the present day. Displays will also put into context the importance of African traditions in historical and modern American culture. Two additional galleries will be used for new and changing exhibits.

The men and women of the new Museum of African-American History are committed to creating an institution which is truly a partner in the community. To that end, the museum will offer a lecture series, after-school programs for Detroit children, weekend workshops for children and adults and theatrical arts programs.

The Museum never would have been built without the leadership of two remarkable mayors, Coleman Young and Dennis Archer, and without the financial support of the residents of Detroit and the corporate community. All of them came together and pledged their support for what will be the finest institution of its kind in the country.

At the museum's grand opening on April 12, the U.S. Postal Service will unveil the winning design for the first stamp celebrating Kwanzaa. The Kwanzaa stamp, which has been designed by the internationally acclaimed artist Synthia Saint James,